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less than the minimum annual percentage rate for random drug testing determined by the Administrator. If the operator conducts random drug testing through a consortium, the number of employees to be tested may be calculated for each individual operator or may be based on the total number of covered employees covered by the consortium who are subject to random drug testing at the same minimum annual percentage rate under this subpart or any DOT drug testing rule.

(7) Each operator shall ensure that random drug tests conducted under this subpart are unannounced and that the dates for administering random tests are spread reasonably throughout

the calendar year.

- (8) If a given covered employee is subject to random drug testing under the drug testing rules of more than one DOT agency for the same operator, the employee shall be subject to random drug testing at the percentage rate established for the calendar year by the DOT agency regulating more than 50 percent of the employee's function.
- (9) If an operator is required to conduct random drug testing under the drug testing rules of more than one DOT agency, the operator may—
- (i) Establish separate pools for random selection, with each pool containing the covered employees who are subject to testing at the same required rate; or
- (ii) Randomly select such employees for testing at the highest percentage rate established for the calendar year by any DOT agency to which the operator is subject.
- (d) Testing based on reasonable cause. Each operator shall drug test each employee when there is reasonable cause to believe the employee is using a prohibited drug. The decision to test must based on a reasonable articulable belief that the employee is using a prohibited drug on the basis of specific, contemporaneous physical, behavioral, or performance indicators of probable drug use. At least two of the employee's supervisors, one of whom is trained in detection of the possible symptoms of drug use, shall substantiate and concur in the decision to test an employee. The concurrence between the two supervisors may be by tele-

phone. However, in the case of operators with 50 or fewer employees subject to testing under this part, only one supervisor of the employee trained in detecting possible drug use symptoms shall substantiate the decision to test.

(e) Return to duty testing. An employee who refuses to take or does not pass a drug test may not return to duty until the employee passes a drug test administered under this part and the medical review officer has determined that the employee may return to duty. An employee who returns to duty shall be subject to a reasonable program of follow-up drug testing without prior notice for not more than 60 months after his or her return to duty.

[53 FR 47096, Nov. 21, 1988, as amended by Amdt. 199-2, 54 FR 51850, Dec. 18, 1989; 59 FR 62227, Dec. 2, 1994]

§199.13 Drug testing laboratory.

- (a) Each operator shall use for the drug testing required by this part only drug testing laboratories certified by the Department of Health and Human Services under the DOT Procedures.
- (b) The drug testing laboratory must permit—
- (1) Inspections by the operator before the laboratory is awarded a testing contract; and
- (2) Unannounced inspections, including examination of records, at any time, by the operator, the Administrator, and if the operator is subject to state agency jurisdiction, a representative of that state agency.

§199.15 Review of drug testing results.

- (a) MRO appointment. Each operator shall designate or appoint a medical review officer (MRO). If an operator does not have a qualified individual on staff to serve as MRO, the operator may contract for the provision of MRO services as part of its anti-drug program.
- (b) *MRO* qualifications. The MRO must be a licensed physician with knowledge of drug abuse disorders.
- (c) *MRO duties.* The MRO shall perform the following functions for the operator:
- (1) Review the results of drug testing before they are reported to the operator.
- (2) Review and interpret each confirmed positive test result as follows to

determine if there is an alternative medical explanation for the confirmed positive test result:

- (i) Conduct a medical interview with the individual tested.
- (ii) Review the individual's medical history and any relevant biomedical factors.
- (iii) Review all medical records made available by the individual tested to determine if a confirmed positive test resulted from legally prescribed medication.
- (iv) If necessary, require that the original specimen be reanalyzed to determine the accuracy of the reported test result.
- (v) Verify that the laboratory report and assessment are correct.
- (3) Determine whether and when an employee who refused to take or did not pass a drug test administered under DOT Procedures may be returned to duty.
- (4) Determine a schedule of unannounced testing, in consultation with the operator, for an employee who has returned to duty.
- (5) Ensure that an employee has been drug tested in accordance with the DOT Procedures before the employee returns to duty.
- (d) *MRO determinations*. The following rules govern MRO determinations:
- (1) If the MRO determines, after appropriate review, that there is a legitimate medical explanation for the confirmed positive test result other than the unauthorized use of a prohibited drug, the MRO is not required to take further action.
- (2) If the MRO determines, after appropriate review, that there is no legitimate medical explanation for the confirmed positive test result other than the unauthorized use of a prohibited drug, the MRO shall refer the individual tested to an employee assistance program, or to a personnel or administrative officer for further proceedings in accordance with the operator's antidrug program.
- (3) Based on a review of laboratory inspection reports, quality assurance and quality control data, and other drug test results, the MRO may conclude that a particular drug test result is scientifically insufficient for further action. Under these circumstances, the

MRO should conclude that the test is negative for the presence of a prohibited drug or drug metabolite in an individual's system.

[53 FR 47096, Nov. 21, 1988, as amended by Amdt. 199-2, 54 FR 51850, Dec. 18, 1989]

§199.17 Retention of samples and retesting.

- (a) Samples that yield positive results on confirmation must be retained by the laboratory in properly secured, long-term, frozen storage for at least 365 days as required by the DOT Procedures. Within this 365-day period, the employee or his representative, the operator, the Administrator, or, if the operator is subject to the jurisdiction of a state agency, the state agency may request that the laboratory retain the sample for an additional period. If, within the 365-day period, the laboratory has not received a proper written request to retain the sample for a further reasonable period specified in the request, the sample may be discarded following the end of the 365-period.
- (b) If the medical review officer (MRO) determines there is no legitimate medical explanation for a confirmed positive test result other than the unauthorized use of a prohibited drug, the original sample must be retested if the employee makes a written request for retesting within 60 days of receipt of the final test result from the MRO. The employee may specify retesting by the original laboratory or by a second laboratory that is certified by the Department of Health and Human Services. The operator may require the employee to pay in advance the cost of shipment (if any) and reanalysis of the sample, but the employee must be reimbursed for such expense if the retest is negative.
- (c) If the employee specifies retesting by a second laboratory, the original laboratory must follow approved chainof-custody procedures in transferring a portion of the sample.
- (d) Since some analytes may deteriorate during storage, detected levels of the drug below the detection limits established in the DOT Procedures, but equal to or greater than the established sensitivity of the assay, must, as technically appropriate, be reported